IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re Patent Application of

JONES et al. Atty. Ref.: 36-1450

Serial No. 09/831,274 TC/A.U.: 2151

Filed: May 9, 2001 Examiner: Tang, K.

For: COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

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Date: April 4, 2008

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

APPEAL BRIEF

Sir:

Appellant hereby **appeals** to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences from the last decision of the Examiner.

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REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is British Telecommunications public limited company, a corporation of the country of England.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

The appellant, the undersigned, and the assignee are not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings (past or present), which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this appeal.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 14, 16-21 and 23-34 are pending. Claims 14, 16-21 and 23-34 have been rejected. The rejections of claims 14, 16-21 and 23-34 are being appealed. Claims 1-13, 15 and 22 have been canceled. No claims have been substantively allowed.

STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

An After Final Response (having no claim or specification amendments) was filed on December 3, 2008. No amendments have been filed since the date of the Final Rejection.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

A listing of each independent claim, each dependent claim argued separately and each claim having means plus function language is provided below including exemplary, but not limiting, reference(s) to reference numerals, figure(s) and page and line number(s) of the specification.

14. A method for operating a network circuit (Fig. 1; pg. 3, l. 18 - pg. 4, l. 9) using a uniform resource locator (URL), the uniform resource locator comprising a circuit-switched identifier part identifying a resource as being accessible via a circuit-switched network (pg. 2, ll. 10-13 and 24-25; pg. 4, ll. 17-23; pg. 5, ll. 1-3; and pg. 13, ll. 32-33), an address part comprising the address of the resource (pg. 5, ll. 11-22; pg. 13, ll. 3-7), and a service parameter part (pg. 2, ll. 15-18; pg. 5, l. 26 – pg. 11, l. 34), wherein it is the circuit-switched identifier part which identifies the specific type of circuit switched network via which the resource is accessible (pg. 2, ll. 10-13 and 24-25; pg. 4, ll. 17-23; pg. 5, ll. 1-3; and pg. 13, ll. 32-33), the service parameter part determines parameters of a connection in the specific type of circuit switched network identified by the circuit-switched identifier part to the resource (pg. 2, ll. 15-18; pg. 5, l. 26 – pg. 11, l. 34), and the uniform resource locator has the format:

<circuit-switched identifier part>://<service parameter part>*<address part> where * is a predetermined separator character (pg. 5, ll. 1-15; pg. 12, ll. 1-

5).

16. A method as in claim 14 in which the identifier part identifies the resource as being accessible via an ATM network (1 in Fig. 1).

17. A method as in claim 16 in which the service parameter part includes ATM service parameters (pg. 5, l. 26 – pg. 11, l. 34; pg. 12, l. 7 – pg. 13, l. 1).

18. A method as in claim 14 in which the service parameter part includes an identifier for a connection topology (pg. 6, l. 28 – pg. 7, l. 19; pg. 12, l. 10).

19. A method as in claim 14 in which the service parameter part includes a parameter indicating a connection bandwidth (pg. 9, ll. 8-19; pg. 12, ll. 15-27).

20. A machine-readable carrier tangibly carrying machine (Fig. 1) executable instructions and a URL for operating a network circuit (Fig. 1; pg. 3, l. 18 – pg. 4, l. 9) using the URL, the URL comprising a circuit-switched identifier part identifying a resource as being accessible via a circuit-switched network (pg.

2, ll. 10-13 and 24-25; pg. 4, ll. 17-23; pg. 5, ll. 1-3; and pg. 13, ll. 32-33), an address part comprising the address of the resource (pg. 5, ll. 11-22; pg. 13, ll. 3-7), and a service parameter part (pg. 2, ll. 15-18; pg. 5, l. 26 – pg. 11, l. 34), wherein it is the circuit-switched identifier part which identifies the specific type of circuit switched network via which the resource is accessible (pg. 2, ll. 10-13 and 24-25; pg. 4, ll. 17-23; pg. 5, ll. 1-3; and pg. 13, ll. 32-33), the service parameter part determines parameters of a connection in the specific type of circuit switched network identified by the circuit-switched identifier part to the resource (pg. 2, ll. 15-18; pg. 5, l. 26 – pg. 11, l. 34), and the uniform resource locator has the format:

<circuit-switched identifier part>://<service parameter part>*<address part> where * is a predetermined separator character (pg. 5, ll. 1-15; pg. 12, ll. 1-5).

21. A Uniform Resource Locator product with a uniform resource locator (URL), the uniform resource locator comprising a circuit-switched identifier part identifying a resource as being accessible via a circuit-switched network (pg. 2, ll. 10-13 and 24-25; pg. 4, ll. 17-23; pg. 5, ll. 1-3; and pg. 13, ll. 32-33), an address part comprising the address of the resource (pg. 5, ll. 11-22; pg. 13, ll. 3-7), and a service parameter part (pg. 2, ll. 15-18; pg. 5, l. 26 – pg. 11, l. 34), wherein it is the circuit-switched identifier part which identifies the specific

type of circuit switched network via which the resource is accessible (pg. 2, ll. 10-13 and 24-25; pg. 4, ll. 17-23; pg. 5, ll. 1-3; and pg. 13, ll. 32-33), the service parameter part determines parameters of a connection in the specific type of circuit switched network identified by the circuit-switched identifier part to the resource (pg. 2, ll. 15-18; pg. 5, l. 26 – pg. 11, l. 34), and the uniform resource locator has the format:

<circuit-switched identifier part>://<service parameter part>*<address part> where * is a predetermined separator character (pg. 5, ll. 1-15; pg. 12, ll. 1-5).

23. A Uniform Resource Locator product according to claim 21, in which the identifier part identifies the resource as being accessible via an ATM network (1 in Fig. 1).

24. A Uniform Resource Locator product according to claim 23, in which the service parameter part includes ATM service parameters (pg. 5, l. 26 – pg. 11, l. 34; pg. 12, l. 7 – pg. 13, l. 1).

25. A Uniform Resource Locator product according to claim 21, in which the service parameter part includes an identifier for a connection topology (pg. 6, l. 28 – pg. 7, l. 19; pg. 12, l. 10).

26. A Uniform Resource Locator product according to claim 21, in which the service parameter part includes a parameter indicating a connection bandwidth (pg. 9, ll. 8-19; pg. 12, ll. 15-27).

27. A machine-readable carrier tangibly carrying machine executable instructions and a Uniform Resource Locator product with a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) comprising a circuit-switched identifier part identifying a resource as being accessible via a circuit-switched network (pg. 2, ll. 10-13 and 24-25; pg. 4, ll. 17-23; pg. 5, ll. 1-3; and pg. 13, ll. 32-33), an address part comprising the address of the resource (pg. 5, ll. 11-22; pg. 13, ll. 3-7), and a service parameter part (pg. 2, ll. 15-18; pg. 5, l. 26 – pg. 11, l. 34), wherein it is the circuit-switched identifier part which identifies the specific type of circuit switched network via which the resource is accessible (pg. 2, ll. 10-13 and 24-25; pg. 4, ll. 17-23; pg. 5, ll. 1-3; and pg. 13, ll. 32-33), the service parameter part determines parameters of a connection in the specific type of circuit switched network identified by the circuit-switched identifier part to the resource (pg. 2, ll. 15-18; pg. 5, l. 26 – pg. 11, l. 34), and the uniform resource locator has the format:

<circuit-switched identifier part>://<service parameter part>*<address part> where * is a predetermined separator character (pg. 5, ll. 1-15; pg. 12, ll. 1-5).

28. A method of operating a terminal (Fig. 1) connected directly or indirectly to a circuit-switched network (Fig. 1; pg. 3, l. 18 – pg. 4, l. 9), the method comprising:

a) reading a uniform resource locator (URL), the URL comprising a circuit-switched identifier part identifying a resource as being accessible via a circuit-switched network (pg. 2, ll. 10-13 and 24-25; pg. 4, ll. 17-23; pg. 5, ll. 1-3; and pg. 13, ll. 32-33), an address part comprising the address of the resource (pg. 5, ll. 11-22; pg. 13, ll. 3-7), and a service parameter part (pg. 2, ll. 15-18; pg. 5, l. 26 – pg. 11, l. 34), wherein it is the circuit-switched identifier part which identifies the specific type of circuit switched network via which the resource is accessible (pg. 2, ll. 10-13 and 24-25; pg. 4, ll. 17-23; pg. 5, ll. 1-3; and pg. 13, ll. 32-33) and the uniform resource locator has the format: <circuit-switched identifier part>://<service parameter part>*<address part> where * is a predetermined separator character (pg. 5, ll. 1-15; pg. 12, ll. 1-5); and

b) subsequently establishing a connection, in the specific type of circuit switched network identified by the circuit-switched identifier part, between the customer terminal and the resource, the connection having properties determined at least in part by one or more parameters contained in the service parameter part (pg. 2, ll. 27-29; pg. 15, ll. 6-7; pg. 16, ll. 16-21).

29. A method according to claim 28, including reading the uniform resource locator from a server remote from the terminal (pg. 2, ll. 30-31).

30. A method according to claim 28, in which step (b) is initiated by the terminal (pg. 3, l. 5).

31. A method according to claim 28 in which the identifier part identifies the resource as being accessible via an ATM network (1 in Fig. 1), and the service parameter part contains one or more ATM service parameters (pg. 5, l. 26 – pg. 11, l. 34; pg. 12, l. 7 – pg. 13, l. 1).

32. A terminal (2 in Fig. 1) for use in a communications network (Fig. 1) including a circuit-switched network (1 in Fig. 1), the terminal (2 in Fig. 1) comprising:

a) a network interface for connection to the communications network (Fig. 1); and

b) a processor arranged to carry out the following steps (pg. 3, l. 24-28):

i) reading a uniform resource locator (URL), the URL comprising a circuit-switched identifier part identifying a resource as being available via the circuit-switched network (pg. 2, ll. 10-13 and 24-25; pg. 4, ll. 17-23; pg. 5, ll. 1-3;

and pg. 13, ll. 32-33), an address part comprising the address of the resource (pg. 5, ll. 11-22; pg. 13, ll. 3-7), and a service parameter part (pg. 2, ll. 15-18; pg. 5, l. 26 – pg. 11, l. 34), wherein it is the circuit-switched identifier part which identifies the specific type of circuit switched network via which the resource is accessible (pg. 2, ll. 10-13 and 24-25; pg. 4, ll. 17-23; pg. 5, ll. 1-3; and pg. 13, ll. 32-33) and the uniform resource locator has the format: <circuit-switched identifier part>://<service parameter part>*<address part> where * is a predetermined separator character (pg. 5, ll. 1-15; pg. 12, ll. 1-5); and

(ii) subsequently establishing a connection (pg. 2, ll. 27-29; pg. 15, ll. 6-7; pg. 16, ll. 16-21), in the specific type of circuit switched network identified by the circuit-switched identifier part, between the customer terminal and the resource, the connection having properties determined at least in part by one or more parameters contained in the service parameter part (pg. 2, ll. 15-18; pg. 5, l. 26 – pg. 11, l. 34).

33. A data server (6, 7 in Fig. 1) for use in a communications network including a circuit-switched network (1 in Fig. 1), the data server (6, 7) including a store programmed with a Uniform Resource Locator product according to claim 21.

34. A terminal (2) according to claim 32 in which the identifier part identifies the resource as being accessible via an ATM network (1), and the service parameter part contains one or more ATM service parameters (pg. 5, l. 26 – pg. 11, l. 34; pg. 12, l. 7 – pg. 13, l. 1).

GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Whether claims 14, 16, 20-21 and 23, 27-33 are "obvious" under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Bonjour et al ("Internet Applications over native ATM", hereinafter "Bonjour") in view of Lee et al ("Uniform Resource Locators (URL)", hereinafter "Lee"), and further in view of Zhu ("DNS and URL Level Addressing for Public Circuit Switching Network Devices").

Whether claims 17, 24, 31 and 34 are "obvious" under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Bonjour in view of Lee, and further in view of Zhu.

Whether claims 18-19 are "obvious" under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Bonjour in view of Lee, and further in view of Zhu.

Whether claims 25-26 are "obvious" under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Bonjour in view of Lee, and further in view of Zhu.

ARGUMENT

Claims 14, 16-21 and 23-34 are not "obvious" under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Bonjour in view of Lee et al, and further in view of Zhu.

Independent claims 14, 20-21, 27-28 and 32

In order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, all of the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. The combination of Bonjour, Lee and Zhu fails to teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. For example, the combination fails to teach or suggest "the URL comprising a circuit-switched identifier part identifying a resource as being accessible via a circuit-switched network, an address part comprising the address of the resource, and a service parameter part, wherein it is the circuit-switched identifier part which identifies the specific type of circuit switched network via which the resource is accessible, the service parameter part determines parameters of a connection in the specific type of circuit switched network identified by the circuit-switched identifier part to the resource, and the uniform resource locator has the format:

<circuit-switched identifier part>://<service parameter part>*<address part> where * is a predetermined separator character," as required by independent claim 14. Similar comments apply to independent claims 20, 21 and 27. The combination also fails to teach or suggest "a) reading a uniform resource locator (URL), the URL comprising a circuit-switched identifier part identifying a resource as being accessible via a circuit-switched network, an address part

comprising the address of the resource, and a service parameter part, wherein it is the circuit-switched identifier part which identifies the specific type of circuit switched network via which the resource is accessible and the uniform resource locator has the format:

<circuit-switched identifier part>://<service parameter part>*<address part> where * is a predetermined separator character; and b) subsequently establishing a connection, in the specific type of circuit switched network identified by the circuit-switched identifier part, between the customer terminal and the resource, the connection having properties determined at least in part by one or more parameters contained in the service parameter part," as required by independent claim 28. Similar comments apply to independent claim 32.

Appellant notes that the Examiner previously indicated in the Office Action dated September 21, 2006 (see section 13 on page 8) that the uniform resource locator (URL) having the format:

<circuit-switched identifier part>://<service parameter part>*<address part> where * is a predetermined separator character constituted allowable subject matter. However, the latest Office Actions indicate a changed position. For example, the outstanding Final Rejection indicates that this claimed URL format and other claim limitations are "obvious" over the three-way combination of Bonjour, Lee and Zhu. Appellant submits that the Examiner's initial position, namely that the uniform resource locator having the format:

<circuit-switched identifier part>://<service parameter part>*<address part> where * is a predetermined separator character, along with the other claim limitations constituted allowable subject matter, is the correct position for at least the reasons discussed below.

Bonjour was merely cited in the International Search Report of the international phase of the present application (International application no. PCT/GB99/03834) as category "A" -- document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance. The International Preliminary Examination Report (IPER) of the international phase of the present application (International application no. PCT/GB99/03834) specifically identified Bonjour (as reference D2) and concluded that the claims presented in the international phase satisfied the requirements for both novelty and inventive step.

With respect to Bonjour, page 4, lines 4-7 of the Final Rejection admits the following:

> "Bonjour did not expressly disclose the URL comprising a circuit-switched identifier part identifying a resource as being available via the circuit-switched network, an address part comprising the address of the resource, and a service parameter part, wherein it is the circuit-switched identifier part which identifies the specific type of circuit switched network via which the resource is accessible."

Lee and Zhu fail to resolve this admitted deficiency of Bonjour. The Response to Arguments section (page 2) of the Final Rejection states "It is (*sic*) been said in the office action date (*sic* –dated) back in 03/20/07 that LEE, for

instance, disclosed the format:

<identifier part>//<service identifier part>*<address part> where *is a predetermined separator character.... The differences between Lee and the instant application is that, as indicated before, a circuit switched network is being implemented and URL is being utilized in the circuit switched network environment rather than *a conventional packet switched network environment as indicated by Lee* (emphasis added)."[1] (See bottom of page 2 of the Final Rejection.) This admission on page 2 of the Final Rejection that Lee discloses a conventional packet switched network environment **contradicts** the Final Rejection's later statement on page 4, line 8 *et seq.* that "Lee discloses the URL comprising, an address part comprising the address of the resource (refer to page 4, section 2.3 and <address part>, page 9), and a service parameter part, *wherein it is the circuit-switched identifier part which identifies the specific type of circuit switched network* via which the resource is accessible (<host<a>, refer to page 9) (emphasis added)."[2]

As apparently admitted by page 2, last paragraph and page 4, lines 17 *et seq.* of the Final Rejection and as can be seen from a reading of Lee, Lee fails to disclose operations in a circuit-switched network. The complete URL disclosed in

[1] No Office action dated "03/20/07" has been issued as alleged by the Final Rejection. Clarification is therefore respectfully requested.

[2] Page 4, lines 8 *et seq.* of the Final Rejection stating "Lee discloses the URL comprising, an address part comprising the address of the resource (refer to page 4, section 2.3 and <address part>, page 9), and a service parameter part, *wherein it is the circuit-switched identifier part which identifies the specific type of circuit switched network* via which the resource is accessible (<host<a>, refer to page 9) (emphasis added)" also contradicts the statement on page 4, lines 17 *et seq.* of the Final Rejection stating "Both Bonjour and Lee did not expressly disclose the URL comprising a *circuit switch identifier part (*emphasis added)."

page 9 of Lee is "http://<Host<a>>:...." The part <Host<a>> is thus scheme dependent information of scheme http, a protocol which is suitable for use in relation to packet-switched networks (as opposed to circuit-switched networks). Since Lee does not relate to operations in circuit-switched networks, Lee does not teach or suggest a circuit-switched identifier part which identifies a specific type of circuit-switched network via which a resource is accessible, or a service parameter part that determines parameters of a connection in the specific type of *circuit switched network identified by the circuit-switched identifier part* as further required by claim 14 or "establishing a connection, in the *specific type of circuit switched network identified by the circuit-switched identifier part*, between the customer terminal and the resource, the connection having properties determined at least in part by one or more parameters contained in the service parameter part (emphasis added)," as required by claim 28.

In addition to the HTTP protocol identified by Lee on page 9, Lee elsewhere specifically refers to FTP, MAILTO and various other protocols. However, each of these protocols is specifically designed for, and only suitable for use in, packet-switched networks. None of the protocols referred to in Lee have any relevance in relation to circuit-switched networks. Accordingly, Lee fails to resolve the admitted deficiencies of Bonjour. Lee simply makes no reference to using URLs to establish connections in a circuit switched network, such as an ATM network. It therefore follows that Lee makes no reference to a service parameter part which determines parameters of a connection in a specific type of

circuit switched network.

Moreover, since Lee only discloses the use of packet-switched networks, Lee teaches away from claimed invention requiring a circuit-switched identifier part of a uniform resource locator, the part identifying the specific type of circuit-switched network via which a resource is accessible. Lee does not disclose a URL comprising a circuit-switched identifier part and/or a service parameter part which determines connection parameters in the specific type of *circuit switched network* identified by the circuit-switched identifier part, as alleged on page 4, line 8 *et seq.* of the Final Rejection. The alleged motivation for combining Bonjour and Lee ("utilizing the URL and benefit of internet can adapted by the end user to whom they are already familiar with the internet technology, furthermore, it can take advantages of all the ATM network capabilities (emphasis added)") indicated on page 4, lines 14 *et seq.* of the Final Rejection is clearly based on improper reasoning as Lee teaches away from circuit-switched networks such as ATMs.

The combination of Bonjour, Lee and Zhu therefore fails to comply with any of the necessary "Rationales To Support Rejections Under 35 U.S.C 103" set forth in the Examination Guidelines for Determining Obviousness Under 35 U.S.C. 103 in View of the Supreme Court Decision in *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.* (See Federal Register Vol. 72, No. 195 dated October 10, 2007 [docket no.: PTO-P-2007-0031]. For example, with respect to rationale A of the Guidelines: Combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results, this rationale is not satisfied since the Final Rejection has not

only merely used a mosaic of three different documents to reject the independent claims, but has even needed to combine at least two of the cited references in order to allege a teaching or suggestion of one specific claim limitation (namely, the URL having the specific format of <circuit-switched identifier part>://<service parameter part>*<address part> where * is a predetermined separator character). None of the individual prior art references alone or in combination teaches or suggests this feature. Moreover, as noted above, Lee actually teaches away from the combination proposed by the Final Rejection. Since none of the protocols referred to in Lee have any relevance to circuit-switch networks, Appellant submits that one of ordinary skill in the art would not have recognized any result involving a circuit switched network as being predictable. As another example, rationale G of the Guidelines: Some teaching, suggestion or motivation in the prior art that would have lead one of ordinary skill to modify the prior art reference or to combine prior art reference teachings to arrive at the claimed invention is clearly not met. For example, Appellant submits that there is no teaching, suggestion or motivation to combine the three references of Bonjour, Lee and Zhu to teach or suggest the claimed limitation of a uniform resource locator having the format: <circuit-switched identifier part>://<service parameter part>*<address part> where * is a predetermined separator character, as apparently alleged by the Final Rejection, except from using Appellant's invention as a template through a hindsight reconstruction of the claims. As noted above, Lee's explicit and exclusive disclosure of packet-switched networks teaches away from a circuit-

switched identifier part as well as away from a service parameter part which determines parameters of a connection in a specific type of circuit switched network.

Zhu merely discloses using URLs for replacing telephone or fax numbers (e.g., "SIP://4711234.512.1.tel"). It appears that there is no information or part needed beyond those portions of Zhu's URL for establishing a call between the internet and telephone network. Accordingly, Zhu's teaching of using URLs for replacing telephone or fax numbers fails to teach or suggest **service parameter parts** which determine parameters of a connection in a specific type of circuit switch network identified by the circuit-switch identifier part to the resource. For example, "SIP://4711234.512.1.tel" does not teach or suggest service parameter parts as required by independent claims 14, 20-21, 27-28 and 32, let alone ATM service parameters as specifically required by dependent claims 17, 24, 31 and 34.

Page 4 of the Final Rejection admits "Bonjour did not expressly disclose the URL comprising...and a service parameter part (emphasis added)." As discussed above, Lee's failure to disclose URLs to establish connections in a circuit switched network means that Lee also fails to disclose the claimed service parameter part (i.e., a service parameter part which determines parameters of a connection in a specific type of circuit switched network). Even if combined as proposed by the Final Rejection, Bonjour/Lee/Zhu combination therefore fails to teach or suggest service parameter parts which determine parameters of a connection in a specific type of circuit switch network identified by the circuit-

switch identifier part to the resource. By including in the URL not only address information, but also service parameter(s), example embodiments of the present invention make it possible to set up circuits in a circuit switch network with far greater ease. See page 2, lines 14-18 of the specification. Neither Bonjour, Lee nor Zhu teaches or suggests this feature or appreciates this benefit resulting therefrom.

Dependent claims 18-19 and 25-26

Again, page 4 of the Final Rejection admits that "Bonjour did not expressly disclose the URL comprising...and a service parameter part." Based on this clear and explicit admission, Bonjour cannot possibly disclose or suggest a service parameter part of a URL indicating a connection topology (as required by claims 18 and 25) or a connection bandwidth (as required by claims 19 and 26) as alleged on page 6 of the Final Rejection. That is, since Bonjour admittedly fails to disclose a service parameter part of a URL, Bonjour also fails to disclose a service parameter part of a URL indicating a connection topology or bandwidth. The Final Rejection's admission that Bonjour does not disclose a URL comprising a service parameter part **contradicts** the Final Rejection's later allegation in sections 4-5 (page 6) that Bonjour discloses a service parameter part of the URL indicating a connection topology (claims 18 and 25) or a connection bandwidth (claims 19 and 26).

Sections 4-5 (page 6) of the Final rejection alleges that page 1100, paragraph 3 of Bonjour discloses the limitations of claims 18, 19, 25 and 26.

Appellant disagrees. Page 1100, paragraph 3 of Bonjour discloses the following:

> **3. The components of the solution**
>
> In the following subsections we present the main building blocks involved in our solution. We highlight recent progress made in the field of ATM API and naming service. We describe the various aspects of TCP to ATM mapping (protocol stack, connection management, signaling...). We finally explain how access to existing Internet resources can be provided.

While this portion of Bonjour makes a passing reference to "(protocol stack, connection mapping, signaling...)," this passing reference in Bonjour clearly does not disclose or even suggest a service parameter part of a URL as claimed (e.g., a service parameter part which determines parameters of a connection in the specific type of circuit switched network identified by the circuit-switched identifier part to the resource), let alone a service parameter part of the URL indicating a connection topology (claims 18 and 25) or a connection bandwidth (claims 19 and 26). No other portion of Bonjour teaches or suggests these claimed limitations.

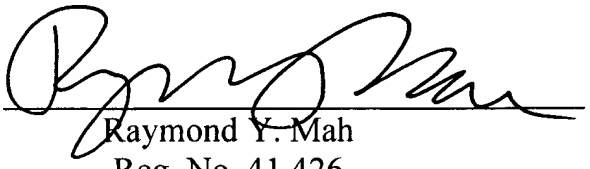
Accordingly, Appellant requests that the rejection of claims 14, 16-21 and 23-34 under 35 U.S.C. §103 over the three-way combination of Bonjour, Lee and Zhu be reversed.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion it is believed that the application is in clear condition for allowance; therefore, early reversal of the Final Rejection and passage of the subject application to issue are earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

NIXON & VANDERHYE P.C.

By: 
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CLAIMS APPENDIX

1.-13. (canceled)

14. A method for operating a network circuit using a uniform resource locator (URL), the uniform resource locator comprising a circuit-switched identifier part identifying a resource as being accessible via a circuit-switched network, an address part comprising the address of the resource, and a service parameter part, wherein it is the circuit-switched identifier part which identifies the specific type of circuit switched network via which the resource is accessible, the service parameter part determines parameters of a connection in the specific type of circuit switched network identified by the circuit-switched identifier part to the resource, and the uniform resource locator has the format:

<circuit-switched identifier part>://<service parameter part>*<address part> where * is a predetermined separator character.

15. (canceled)

16. A method as in claim 14 in which the identifier part identifies the resource as being accessible via an ATM network.

17. A method as in claim 16 in which the service parameter part includes ATM service parameters.

18. A method as in claim 14 in which the service parameter part includes an identifier for a connection topology.

19. A method as in claim 14 in which the service parameter part includes a parameter indicating a connection bandwidth.

20. A machine-readable carrier tangibly carrying machine executable instructions and a URL for operating a network circuit using the URL, the URL comprising a circuit-switched identifier part identifying a resource as being accessible via a circuit-switched network, an address part comprising the address of the resource, and a service parameter part, wherein it is the circuit-switched identifier part which identifies the specific type of circuit switched network via which the resource is accessible, the service parameter part determines parameters of a connection in the specific type of circuit switched network identified by the circuit-switched identifier part to the resource, and the uniform resource locator has the format:

<circuit-switched identifier part>://<service parameter part>*<address part> where * is a predetermined separator character.

21. A Uniform Resource Locator product with a uniform resource locator (URL), the uniform resource locator comprising a circuit-switched identifier part identifying a resource as being accessible via a circuit-switched network, an address part comprising the address of the resource, and a service parameter part, wherein it is the circuit-switched identifier part which identifies the specific type of circuit switched network via which the resource is accessible, the service parameter part determines parameters of a connection in the specific type of circuit switched network identified by the circuit-switched identifier part to the resource, and the uniform resource locator has the format:

<circuit-switched identifier part>://<service parameter part>*<address part> where * is a predetermined separator character.

22. (canceled).

23. A Uniform Resource Locator product according to claim 21, in which the identifier part identifies the resource as being accessible via an ATM network.

24. A Uniform Resource Locator product according to claim 23, in which the service parameter part includes ATM service parameters.

25. A Uniform Resource Locator product according to claim 21, in which the service parameter part includes an identifier for a connection topology.

26. A Uniform Resource Locator product according to claim 21, in which the service parameter part includes a parameter indicating a connection bandwidth.

27. A machine-readable carrier tangibly carrying machine executable instructions and a Uniform Resource Locator product with a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) comprising a circuit-switched identifier part identifying a resource as being accessible via a circuit-switched network, an address part comprising the address of the resource, and a service parameter part, wherein it is the circuit-switched identifier part which identifies the specific type of circuit switched network via which the resource is accessible, the service parameter part determines parameters of a connection in the specific type of circuit switched network identified by the circuit-switched identifier part to the resource, and the uniform resource locator has the format:

<circuit-switched identifier part>://<service parameter part>*<address part> where * is a predetermined separator character.

28. A method of operating a terminal connected directly or indirectly to a circuit-switched network, the method comprising:

a) reading a uniform resource locator (URL), the URL comprising a circuit-switched identifier part identifying a resource as being accessible via a circuit-switched network, an address part comprising the address of the resource, and a service parameter part, wherein it is the circuit-switched identifier part which identifies the specific type of circuit switched network via which the resource is accessible and the uniform resource locator has the format: <circuit-switched identifier part>://<service parameter part>*<address part> where * is a predetermined separator character; and

b) subsequently establishing a connection, in the specific type of circuit switched network identified by the circuit-switched identifier part, between the customer terminal and the resource, the connection having properties determined at least in part by one or more parameters contained in the service parameter part.

29. A method according to claim 28, including reading the uniform resource locator from a server remote from the terminal.

30. A method according to claim 28, in which step (b) is initiated by the terminal.

31. A method according to claim 28 in which the identifier part identifies the resource as being accessible via an ATM network, and the service parameter part contains one or more ATM service parameters.

32. A terminal for use in a communications network including a circuit-switched network, the terminal comprising:

a) a network interface for connection to the communications network; and

b) a processor arranged to carry out the following steps:

i) reading a uniform resource locator (URL), the URL comprising a circuit-switched identifier part identifying a resource as being available via the circuit-switched network, an address part comprising the address of the resource, and a service parameter part, wherein it is the circuit-switched identifier part which identifies the specific type of circuit switched network via which the resource is accessible and the uniform resource locator has the format: <circuit-switched identifier part>://<service parameter part>*<address part> where * is a predetermined separator character; and

(ii) subsequently establishing a connection, in the specific type of circuit switched network identified by the circuit-switched identifier part, between the customer terminal and the resource, the connection having properties determined at least in part by one or more parameters contained in the service parameter part.

33. A data server for use in a communications network including a circuit-switched network, the data server including a store programmed with a Uniform Resource Locator product according to claim 21.

34. A terminal according to claim 32 in which the identifier part identifies the resource as being accessible via an ATM network, and the service parameter part contains one or more ATM service parameters.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

None

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None